

# The Lancaster News.

VOL. 8, NO. 78, SEMI-WEEKLY.

LANCASTER, S. C., TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1913.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

## BLUE AND GRAY LINK ARMS

### SING OLD WAR-TIME MELODIES.

Soldiers of Peace Troop Into the Tented City on Gettysburg Battlefield.

Gettysburg Pa., June 30.—Over the field of Gettysburg where the Blue and Gray fought 50 years ago, the soldiers of peace from the North and South, East and West trooped today to the tented city of brown where they will live in the four days of semi-centennial celebration.

It was an army united in sentiment and united in fact, for the Blue linked arms with the Gray. They marched the dusty road together from the village, they sat down at the same mess tables and they talked over the war tonight. If there was any rancor in any heart any feeling of bitterness, it did not come to the surface and over the broad expanse of the "tented city" reunions of those who won and those who tried to win went on hour after hour.

Officials of the regular army in charge of the camp tonight estimated that nearly 15,000 veterans came in during the day, bringing the total close to 40,000. The sun blazed just as fiercely as ever but down from the Blue Ridge tumbled a lively little breeze that curled the open tent flaps and carried vigor to the tired veterans. In consequence of this relief there were fewer prostrations.

### RECEPTION BY SURVIVORS.

Although the program of the celebration will not be taken up until tomorrow there was a reception today by survivors of Buford's division of Meade's army and Wheeler's division of Lee's. The meeting was held in the big tent set aside for speech-making and began 50 years to the hour from the time when the first shot preceding the battle was fired. The Gray cavalymen who fought in skirmishes that led up to the three days' fight pledged themselves in the shadows of the Stars and Stripes to "forget" and their brothers in Blue swore by the Stars and Bars that the fight was over for all time.

### ONE-TIME SCHOOL GIRLS SING.

There were several women from the village in the tent and six one-time school girls, gray haired and aged now, sang "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys," while the veterans wept like boys, but with pride. The six women who sang the battle songs were among those who thronged the streets of Gettysburg after the advance guard of the Southern army left it 50 years ago. On that night when Buford's men came riding into the village on the heels of Wheeler's men in Gray, maidens strewed flowers along the streets and bells in the churches pealed out the news of the coming of the Blue and the town went wild. Of all the scores of girls who welcomed the vanguard of Meade, only a half-dozen could be found and they stood white haired, with tears in their eyes on a platform in the big tent and sang to the weeping soldiers in the seats below.

"I'm afraid we can't sing like we sang 50 years ago," said the woman who acted as leader as she led the way up the steps to the platform. "We don't care, just sing again," shouted the veterans.

As the first notes of the war-time melody came from them in quavering tones the veterans both of the North and of the South sat quiet with eyes fixed upon the singers. The hum of the chorus came from every side and old men wept openly.

### A FADED RIBBON.

One bearded veteran of an Illinois regiment rose to tell of an incident that occurred on that other July night.

"As we rode through Gettysburg that last time," he said, "I remember a little girl stopped my horse and said she wanted to give me a bouquet. I got down and she pinned a ribbon, a little purple ribbon to my coat."

"Wear that in the next battle you get into," she said.

"We're not going to have any more battles around here," I told her.

"Yes you are," she insisted. "These hills back there are full of Rebels."

"I wore that purple ribbon through the battle. I never saw the girl afterward, but I've kept that ribbon and its back at home today."

The veteran looked slowly toward the platform to see if any of the women there had been the donor of that faded bit of ribbon but not one nodded in answer and he sank into his seat with a sigh.

"I guess she's with the army above," he said.

Four governors came into camp today. Governor McGovern of Wisconsin was the first to arrive; Governor Tener of Pennsylvania was close on his heels and Governor Mann of Virginia, and McCrory of Kentucky arrived later.

As Governor Mann passed down the dusty street in the plain of Gettysburg field that the war department calls "Confederate avenue," 75 veterans in Gray from Richmond lined up to salute, lifted their hats and gave the Rebel yell while a nearby band burst into strains of "Dixie."

Governor Mann stopped his automobile just beyond the veterans and made a little speech.

"Peace among my countrymen is

universal," he said. "Only good feeling prevails. There is no North and no South, no Rebels, and no Yanks. All is one great nation."

While the men in Gray stood waiting in the blazing sun for the Virginia governor to pass more than a hundred automobiles filled with sightseers scurried over the road in front of them. Every man busy as he might have been before he reached the straggling column, lifted his hat and kept it off until he passed the end of the line.

General Sickles, the only corps commander of the Union army on the field, was the center of attraction of hundreds of men in Gray. He sat on the porch of the Rogers house, on the field near the spot where he was shot and there stood shaking hands with crowds.

Before the Southerners left the Rogers house, they shouldered the general, carried him out onto the battlefield and stood him up before the camera fire and moving picture machines.

## NATIONS MAKE WAR ON NOXIOUS DRUGS

Representatives of Nearly Every Country of World Will Gather at The Hague Today.

Washington, June 30.—With the purpose of taking the last step necessary to crush out the international traffic in smoking opium, cocaine and other noxious and habit-forming drugs, representatives of nearly all the nations of the world will gather at The Hague Tuesday to continue the international conference which adjourned in that capital January 23, 1912.

The purpose of the present gathering is to ascertain whether a sufficient number of powers will join in ratifying the international convention looking to the suppression of the opium traffic, drafted by that conference, to insure its successful operation.

Opium has long been a cause of serious international conflict. China and Great Britain having gone to war on the subject in 1840, when the "opium war" finally resulted in the cession of Hongkong to Great Britain. The recent movement for the suppression of the trade in habit-forming drugs is American in origin. Beginning in 1906 a systematic effort to secure this result by international action, the state department succeeded in the creation of the international commission, which met in Shanghai in 1909, and paved the way for the more official gathering of delegates at The Hague in December, 1911. This conference, after two months' hard work, agreed upon the form of a general convention which, broadly speaking, was calculated to put an end to international dealing in harmful drugs.

### THE TWELVE POWERS.

There were twelve powers party to this agreement, America, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Spain and Persia.

It was pointed out that it would be useless for these countries, the largest producers and users to agree to radical measures for the international control of habit drugs, so long as it was open to the citizens of the states not represented at the conference to continue or take up the production and traffic. Therefore, the conference adjourned January 23, 1912, with the understanding that the thirty-four governments of Europe and America, which had not participated should be invited to join in the ratification of the convention. If this could not be accomplished by December 31, 1912, another conference was to follow at The Hague to provide for the ratification of the convention. This date was subsequently postponed until July 1, 1913.

### TWO HOLDING OUT.

In the meantime the government of Netherlands and the United States government have been earnestly addressing themselves to the task of securing the adherence of the outside powers with such success that but two, Turkey and Peru, are now holding out. The Turkish opium is of the highest grade and used altogether for medicinal purposes. It is practically certain that Turkey will adhere to the convention when it can be shown that this industry would not be injured by the treaty. Peru has been reluctant to join, because of the serious loss that would result from the destruction of her profitable trade in cocaine, from which cocaine is extracted.

No doubt is entertained at the state department of the ultimate approval of the convention, though it is admitted that some effort may be tried to amend it in certain respects. The next step then will be for the various governments to deposit at The Hague formal ratifications.

### Vast Sum Spent for Moving Pictures.

New York, June 30.—The nickels spent during the past year to see the "movie" shows total 6,380,000,000 or \$319,000,000 paid by 3,600,000,000 spectators, according to an official count. It is also shown that over \$80,000,000 is invested in the moving picture industry, that more than 200,000 persons are employed and that 10,000,000 feet of picture films are produced weekly.

Struck Dead in Room With Her Family.

Lamar Special to Columbia Record, June 30.—Sunday afternoon Bessie McLean, a negro, 18 years old, was struck and killed by lightning during a heavy rain. She was in a room with other members of the family, but no one else was injured.

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## VETERANS AT GETTYSBURG

### THOUSANDS AT BATTLEFIELD.

General Daniel Sickles Pitches Tent Upon Site Where He Lost His Leg During Battle.

Gettysburg, Pa., June 30.—While thousands of veterans of the blue and the gray are here and other thousands are on their way to participate in the great anniversary encampment commemorating the battle of Gettysburg, there are gathering upon a quiet little street of the town seven gray-haired women, who, 50 years ago, acted as volunteer nurses for Union and Confederate veterans alike, when the thundering guns of battle were piling up a gruesome total of killed and wounded.

Perhaps to no one of the seven are the recollections of that time more vivid than they are to Mrs. Salome M. Stewart, a native of Gettysburg, who except for an interval of a few years, has lived in the same house that was used as an emergency hospital during the famous battle.

At Mrs. Stewart's house has been established the headquarters for the surviving nurses of the War Between the States. One arrival yesterday was Mrs. Charles F. Dye, of Philadelphia, who was among the first to respond when the news of Gettysburg filtered in over the wires. The other aged nurses expected to participate in the anniversary are Miss Cornelia Hancock, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, Wakefield, Mass.; Mrs. Mary Stevens, of Peabody, Mass.; Mrs. Annie Irving, Newburgh, N.Y., and Mrs. Helen Cole, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

Among the notable arrivals at the veterans' camp yesterday was Gen. Daniel Sickles, who declined hotel quarters in favor of a tent pitched upon the site where he lost his leg during the battle. General Sickles was escorted to his tent by a cavalry detail and was cheered lustily by wearers of both the blue and the gray.

A picturesque personage who attracted much attention was Gen. Felix H. Robertson of Texas, who came to town clad in the full uniform of a Confederate general.

General Robertson, who is proud of the fact that he was at Fort Sumter when the first gun was fired, also declined to accept the hospitality of the Pennsylvania commission which had provided a comfortable room for him in the dormitory of Pennsylvania College, saying he preferred to share the camp life with his men.

This attitude also was assumed by Gen. A. J. West of Atlanta, who bunked with his comrades on the battlefield.

Among those registered at the headquarters of the commission on the campus of Pennsylvania College are Governor Clarke of Iowa, Gen. Tilton and Col. Hernan W. Allen, of Vermont, Judge E. M. Gibson, of California; E. L. Hawk, a commissioner from Sacramento, Cal.; F. W. Castleman, New Orleans; J. W. Patterson, N. H. United States Senator Penrose arrived from Philadelphia late last night and will remain until Thursday, when he will leave for Erie to participate in the celebration of Commodore Perry's victory.

Col. Charles H. McConnell is registered from Chicago. He has brought from that city a tent which will serve as headquarters for the Iron Brigade and Pettigrew's North Carolina brigade. These brigades fought each other in the first day's battle and their reunions are expected to be peculiarly interesting for this reason. Colonel McConnell's tent is the only one in the camp not furnished by the government.

Other arrivals include Governor Hanna of Fargo, N. D., accompanied by three members of his staff, and Gen. A. D. Williams of Florida, a distinguished Confederate officer.

The big trainload of Virginia Confederate veterans were given an enthusiastic reception at the railroad station in town. Men and women shouted and cheered and waved handkerchiefs as the train passed slowly by and the grizzled veterans clad in their beloved uniform of gray, hung far out of the car windows and cheered in return.

RENEW SEARCH FOR BOY.

It is Believed Storm Swept Him Out Into the Lake.

Atlanta, Ga., June 30.—Life savers and police renewed a search this morning for the body of Joe Sewell, aged 16, whose disappearance at Piedmont Park late yesterday led to the belief that he had drowned while bathing. A man who states he and the boy went in swimming together declares he last saw young Sewell at a point farther from the shore than it was prudent for a poor swimmer to venture. The discovery that Sewell was missing was made shortly after a storm had driven several hundred bathers out of the lake and it is believed he went down with no chance of making a cry for help heard.

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## SAFEGUARDING PRIMARY

### BIG QUESTION IN THIS STATE.

John J. McMahan, Well-Known Columbia Attorney, Writes on This Important Problem.

Columbia Special to Augusta Chronicle, June 30.—The safeguarding of the primary is one of the big questions in South Carolina. This problem will have to be decided one way or the other within the next several months. John J. McMahan, of Columbia, has been writing some illuminating articles on the situation in South Carolina. Mr. McMahan is a well-known attorney, a former state superintendent of education and member of the house of representatives. He is clear-headed and knows conditions in this state.

He has prepared the following: "It must be agreed that the privilege of voting should be granted to the men who are both intelligent and honest-minded, and that it should be denied, if possible, to both the helplessly ignorant and the vicious. But what standard can be prescribed that will make this line of division?"

ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE.

"Intelligence is usually tested by ability to read and write—the 'literacy' standard or 'illiteracy' bar. This is not altogether accurate and just. It is only a rough sort of way of measuring a man's intelligence. It is the method resorted to for want of a better. Yet no single standard (outside of the classification of race or foundation stock) comes so near making the line of cleavage between those who may be trusted with public affairs and those who may not. The man who can read has a tremendous advantage over him to whom every book is closed. The reader has a chance to be better informed, to have a wider view of things, with less prejudice on narrow lines. Hence, notwithstanding the difference of individual natural talent, the reader is likely to be more intelligent; and with this better knowledge he should have better perceptions of right and duty, and a steadier ordering of his actions by worthy standards."

"The reader belongs to the modern world, and has the advantages of the modern improved machinery for acquiring information, and obtaining a larger and truer outlook on life and duty. The illiterate harks back to medieval days and learns still only at first hand, through only his own eyes and his own ears. He is at as great a disadvantage in the world to knowledge as the traveler is in the physical world who would deny himself the use of the agencies of steam and electricity. The triumph of modern civilization is annihilating time and space and bringing all the world together under the reader's eye every morning before breakfast, or twice or once a week in the paper delivered by the rural carrier at the most remote log cabin in the woods, is baffled by the man that cannot read and still lags on the stage of this new world. The invention of printing, making it possible that reading should become general, made a new beginning in the world's progress. The man that cannot read now should be a curious relic, like an animal that still survives from some geologic age."

THE DIAMOND IN THE ROUGH.

"Yet there are exceptions to all rules. Some men whom the world regards as educated are very narrow-minded, very warped in their judgments, very near-sighted as to anything but their own business, very indifferent to the duties of citizenship. On the other hand some so-called ignorant men, handicapped by being shut out from the world's great thoroughfare of information and enlightenment, the printed page, nevertheless have much worldly wisdom, and soundness of judgment as to men and things. 'Mother wit,' natural aptitude to learn from observation, unaccountable inheritances from far-back ancestors, produce marvelous results. Evidences of such natural ability stir us to grief that such men were denied the advantages of an education and thus forcibly held down to a narrower plane of achievement and usefulness. Their lot forbade—whether 'harsh fate' was the helpless poverty or the ignorant folly of the parent to whom the destiny of the child was committed. There is sometimes no difference between helplessness and ignorance."

THE THIRTY ILLITERATE.

"Men of native worth, illiterate because so doomed by those to whom they are under subjection in infancy, usually turn their natural ability to such good use in labor and thrift as to accumulate property. Hence, such a man will hardly fail to own the \$300 worth of property which, under our state constitution of 1895, will entitle him to vote though he is debarré by the test of reading and writing."

EDUCATION BY SERVICE.

"Similarly as to morals, character, right motives, which no less than intelligence should be required of the voter. Men cut off from reading may sometimes, nevertheless, shame the reputedly learned in moral standard and spiritual aspiration. They may be strong characters with public spirit and patriotic concern. We may here note that

four years of war in defense of great constitutional issues, the discipline and the inspiration of long service under the eyes and the command of the incomparable officers of the armies of Lee and Jackson and Johnston and Beauregard—the spiritual uplift of witnessing and sharing heroic deeds, must have been an education in patriotism and character to every private in the Confederate ranks, even though to him every printed page is sealed. No college course could equal such training to make a man—a man regardless of his country."

MEN OF '76.

"Likewise in the struggles of the white men of the South after the war, and until the redemption of their states—ours in 1876—there was a call to high resolves and unselfish and unflinching exercise of public responsibility—an exaltation of country, which not only entitled every such man to vote thereafter as an original charter member and voting stockholder in the government which he had helped to rescue and restore, but actually fitted him for intelligent and faithful discharge of the voter's duty—unless he was peculiarly wrong-minded or suited only for times of violence."

"It is not for use to come afterward to disfranchise any man who fought to save the state and helped redeem the state when all seemed lost. Hence the constitution of 1895 provided by a special understanding test during three years to register as lifelong voters all such men, so that only the new generation would be obliged to measure up to the standard of ability to read and write or else to the standard of ownership of \$300 worth of property in order to be entitled to register as a voter. Such a test is no hardship and only a needed stimulus to the new generation growing up in the midst of universal free schools."

CAROLINA COLLEGES GET RECOGNITION

University in Columbia and Clemson College Qualify With Men for Government Instruction.

Washington, June 30.—Returns to the war department show that 165 students, representing 48 schools and colleges, have qualified to attend the military camp of instruction which opens on Gettysburg Battlefield, Pa., July 7 at the close of the veterans' reunion and continues until August 15.

The institutions which will send students include Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Georgetown and Pennsylvania universities; Kentucky Military Institute; University of Arkansas, University of South Carolina, Virginia Military Institute, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, Clemson Agricultural College, Washington and Lee University, Georgia Institute of Technology, The Citadel, South Carolina, and Charleston College. The high schools to be represented include: Bingham School, North Carolina.

The student soldiery, under the tutelage of army officers, will receive instruction in camp sanitation, military training, personal hygiene and the principles of military art. In the latter connection a timely demonstration will be that repetition of the campaign of Gettysburg 50 years ago.

NEARLY 50,000 MAROONED

On Rockaway Beach All Night as Result of Fire.

New York, June 30.—Nearly 50,000 persons were marooned on Rockaway Beach all night by fire which destroyed part of the trestle connecting the resort with Long Island. The flames started from a short circuit on the third rail of the Long Island railroad while a train crowded with 600 passengers was crossing the long trestle over Jamaica Bay. The rear car of the train caught fire and there was a wild scramble among the passengers to get foothold on the trestle. Hundreds of men, women and children picked their way over the ties to safety. About 300 feet of the trestle burned.

Union Meeting of Moriah Baptist Association

Special to The News.

Heath Spring, June 30.—The Union meeting of the Moriah Baptist Association was held with Spring Hill church June 27-29. W. F. Mabley was made moderator, V. A. Lingle, clerk, and E. B. Lingle, treasurer. W. J. Hendrix was appointed secretary pro tem. Saturday, in the absence of the clerk. The introductory sermon was preached by Rev. B. A. Barrett. A number of questions of interest were well discussed. The sermon Sunday morning was preached by Rev. J. W. H. Dyches. The collection for ministerial relief amounted to about \$13.

Disappointed Veterans Met in Church.

Chicago, June 30.—Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Confederacy who were unable to go to Gettysburg met in a reunion last night at the Englewood Baptist church. Despite the intense heat the several hundred old soldiers wore their faded uniforms.

## DIES SUDDENLY IN SURF

### ATLANTA MAN'S TRAGIC END.

H. Marvin Allison of Atlanta Succumbs to Heart Failure While in Bathing at Isle of Palms.

The following is taken from The News and Courier of Saturday, the 28th instant:

H. Harvey Allison, of Atlanta, traveling representative of the Johnson-Lund Company, of Atlanta, dealers in dental supplies, met death in the surf in front of the pavilion at the Isle of Palms, at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His death is believed to have been due to heart failure rather than drowning, and this was stated to be the opinion given by Dr. Simpson, surgeon at the army post, who was summoned by telephone. Mr. Allison was in water deep enough to cover him, but his head never went below the surface.

Mr. Allison had been at the Isle of Palms since last Thursday in connection with the meeting of the Dental Association. Yesterday afternoon he was going in bathing with Dr. M. H. Varn and Mrs. Varn, of Atlanta. Dr. and Mrs. Varn went down to the beach first, but before going into the water, stopped to pick up some shells. Dr. Varn then returned with the shells and left them at the cigar stand. In the meantime Mr. Allison had gone down to the beach and entered the surf. Dr. Varn, after leaving the shells, was returning when he heard cries for help and saw several men pulling Mr. Allison out of the water.

THOUGHT CRIES WERE IN JEST.

Allison was not at a great distance from the shore. His cries for help seem to have been heard by several bathers, but some at least of these seemed to think the man was not in earnest as his head did not go under water, and others failed to locate the cries. The first man to reach him was Mr. J. P. Mayes, who caught him first by the head and then by the middle of the back and then pushed him toward the shore. T. W. Winston went to Mayes's assistance and C. S. Nixon, of Augusta, was the next man to reach him. These three kept Allison afloat until the life raft, launched by the island life-savers, who rushed from the pavilion, reached the scene. Allison was then stretched out on the beach and efforts were made to resuscitate him by Dr. Truluck, of Olanita, S.C., who was the first physician to reach him. Another physician soon arrived and also Dr. Simpson, who had been summoned by phone from the army post. All efforts to revive Allison were vain, however. He was then removed to the bath house and in a short time was pronounced dead. Very little water was found in his lungs, so little that it is believed that his death could not have been due to drowning but was probably caused by heart failure. Dr. Varn stated that this was the opinion given by Dr. Simpson. Restoratives could not be immediately secured, though bystanders furnished ammonia and some whiskey was secured.

Mr. Allison was a man of about 27 years of age. He was physically strong, being about 5 feet, 11 inches in height, and weighing about 175 pounds. He was a good swimmer. He is survived by his father, who lives near Hendersonville, N. C., and by a brother, C. N. Allison, who also travels for the Johnson-Lund Company. The J. M. Connelley Company took charge of the body, which will be shipped to Atlanta.

Allison had been in swimming either once or twice yesterday before the fatal accident occurred and had been in the habit of going in three or four times every day. The tide at the time was rather low and was ebbing.

NEGRO PAYS PENALTY.

Sam Dukes to be Electrocutted in Columbia Today.

Columbia, June 30.—Sam Dukes, the negro who was convicted of the murder of Isadore Barwick at Pinewood, on June 3 and sentenced to be electrocuted on June 27, will die for his crime tomorrow. His sentence was respite to July 1 by Governor Blease some time ago because the chief executive is averse to the execution Friday, which, he says, should not be characterized as "hangman's day."

Dukes was tried for the murder of Barwick, a policeman at Pinewood. From the evidence adduced at the trial it seems that Mr. Barwick walked up to Dukes and asked his name. Dukes immediately opened fire on his questioner, killing him. The murderer made an escape, going to Charleston, where he was captured and sent to Manning for trial. His defense was that he shot Mr. Barwick in the endeavor to protect his life, claiming that the policeman was about to shoot him. Dukes is about 22 years of age.

Men Aid Raid of Suffragettes and Are Fined.

London, June 30.—Four men arrested yesterday while participating in the militant suffragette raid on the official residences in Downing street of Premier Asquith and Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George were brought up at the police court today and fined \$10 each with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment.